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A New Era.
Few people stop to consider in what a fast age we are living, that celerity of action—a quickness of accomplishing desired results, is the paramount thing aimed at today in almost every department of human effort. Time, more time, at our disposal, is what the whole world seems crying out for, and on every hand the inventions that shall add humanity to accomplish the most within a given time are those which awaken the widest interest and attention. The old stagecoach and the canal boat; the pony express and the slow-sailing ship; the old-time hand press, and the scythe in the field, and other things familiar to the world a century ago, have given place to modern inventions, until within an hour's limits we can crowd results that in bygone days would have taken weeks and even months for achievement, and longer still, to let the world know what has been accomplished. If life may be measured by what we achieve, how notably has human life lengthened within the past century, the century of brilliant and useful inventions.

Among the many important matters engaging inventive genius at present is the possibility of increased speed in ocean travel. Men want some invention that shall practically enable them to stand upon the threshold of the Old World, and to do away with the tediousness of a six days' voyage. In a concise review of an article by Prof. J. H. Biles in the current number of the North American Review, the Reviewer says: "He thinks that should the metal known as nickel-steel, which is 50 per cent. stronger than ordinary steel, become cheap enough, and should a lighter type of boiler, such as the locomotive type, become a certain success for continuous steaming work, the speed of the Atlantic steamer might be increased about two knots above the present speed; and should oil be used as fuel instead of coal, the speed might be increased three and one-half knots. That is to say, the time from New York to Queenstown would be reduced from five days, fifteen hours to four days, sixteen hours. The possibilities of a greater speed in the highest degree upon which or not an increased speed would be commercially advantageous. The highest cost of producing the increased speed can only lead to a commercial success if that increased speed is accompanied by an enlargement in the volume of trade."

During the last decade the time consumed in an Atlantic trip has been cut down from eight days to a little over six. Prof. Biles thinks that within the next ten years we shall be able to accomplish a still further reduction in time, and that the voyage to Europe may yet be made in four days. He says: "A vessel 1000 feet long, 30 feet wide, with a draught of water of thirty feet, with a structure built of stronger steel than that at present adopted, with lightened boilers, with oil or some equally light fuel instead of coal, and with the steady general improvements in methods of construction and management of ships and machinery, such a vessel will be capable of crossing the Atlantic in a little over four days. The design of such a vessel will involve the consideration of many problems of structural detail, but there is nothing insuperable in any of the difficulties which will accompany such a project. Whether the carrying out of such a work will be done in the old or the New World, time only can know, but when it is undertaken, whether by the old or the new, there is no reason to doubt that it will be successfully carried out."

How closely, then, the great English-speaking peoples be linked together! No intervening distance will stand in the way of united action in any great project that may be undertaken for the good of the race. The life of the Old World and the life of the new may be made virtually one. Old monarchies and aristocracies may catch something more of the spirit of the fresh, free life that animates this republic, and tyranny cannot breathe the air of this New World and long survive. The change will not only affect commercial relations, but social conditions, and bring the dawn of a new era to the civilization upon the other side of the seas.

The Intent.
The Iowa State Register does not miss matters or mouth its words in sounding of the situation that confronts our nation, but tells what it believes to be the truth in a straight, outspoken manner, which it would be well to heed, in a recent issue it says:

"Every laboring man in the United States should remember that conscript, oppressor, rebel and free trade Deceit has its two chief objects in view in purging the pension roll. The first is to strike down the Union soldiers who struggled for the nation. The second is cheap labor, which the South has always favored, and now proposes to gain by reducing the laboring men of the United States to the pauper levels and conditions of pauper Europe. The McKinley tariff is providing the revenues to pay all the pensions to disabled veterans, without a cent's expense to the people of the nation. Positive proof of that statement is given in the fact that the average price to consumers of dutiable goods imported into the United States

is nearly 10 per cent. cheaper today than before the blessed McKinley tariff became the most helpful law ever enacted for all the people of every portion of this country. If the McKinley tariff is repealed American wages will be reduced at least 50 per cent., our factories will be closed, and the average price of foreign goods increased after our industries have been destroyed. Let every laboring man pause that sentence in his mind, and watch for its certain and complete fulfillment if the tariff is repealed."

A Doctor's Story.
An instance of the free and easy manner in which doctors are sometimes turned out in this country was furnished last week in New York, when Dr. Walter May Reid was arrested and lodged in jail for selling bogus diplomas conferring the title of M. D. upon persons utterly ignorant of medicine and turning them loose on the world to destroy human lives. Dr. Reid is not a sharp young schemer, but a gray-haired, expert scholar, linguist, poet, novelist and a graduate of the Medical College of the University of New York. The doctor was entrapped by a reporter for the Herald, who worked hard on the case and finally caught his arrest.

After four interviews with Dr. Reid, notwithstanding the reporter's frank confession that he was a complete ignoramus in respect to medicine, he received from his hands a diploma of the Preparatory Medical College of New York, certifying in Latin, over the doctor's signature, and an impressive review of the work upon examination. It had been proved that he was worthy to be received as a physician among physicians. The document falsely declared that he had studied medicine for three years, and that his final examination had been "regulated by the usual standing for the M. D. degree."

The manager of this doctor factory had, however, some conscientious scruples. He said to the reporter: "I like my students to know the nuncies. There are only about forty. You need to know less than that in fact. Before cutting into a patient you ought to know the more prominent parts of the body. If you should succeed in curing a doctor, but by all means become familiar with the prominent muscles and arteries."

Later, in sending the new-made doctor a blank death certificate, Reid wrote to him: "A health officer in each city supplies death certificates more or less identical with the enclosed. When I say that the diagnosis of 40 per cent. of death certificates is wrong, it is not an exaggeration. Insufficient data, and are very often erroneous, you need not be much afraid to hazard a guess also. Wishing you all success, I am, dear doctor, etc."

Such disclosures as this, which one reads from time to time, make one wonder how many such people are running about loose in the United States, killing people in a gentlemanly way, under color of law. This man Reid told the reporter that he could have a diploma for \$20, no matter what he knew or did not know about medicine. The American people, as a rule, are too busy making money to be able to pay any attention to such matters as these. After infringing on the laws of health for years, they naturally find themselves breaking down one day, when they rush off to the nearest office that sports a shingle with the name of a man, and place their bodies in his charge, to handle as he pleases, with the touching confidence that an infant exhibits in its mother, when it runs get her with a cut finger. If the man gets well, the doctor, of course, saved his life, and the grateful patient signs a declaration to that effect, which, surmounted by an awe-inspiring portrait of himself, is published far and wide "in preferred position, next to pure reading matter," to the great satisfaction of the business departments of the newspapers. If the man dies, it is an act of Providence, and the Almighty being above censure, nobody is to blame.

However, if the average American has no time to ascertain the character and ability of the gentleman who stands between him and the grim reaper, there is no reason why the State should neglect that important duty. There is altogether too much looseness in the practice of medicine in this country. There should be one general law on this subject for the whole United States, so that a blacksmith in Connecticut cannot pass as a doctor in California.

People out of business and Democrats say "It is the Sherman law." Furnace doors closing up; "It is the Sherman law." No market for wool, and wheat lower than for thirty years; "all caused by the Sherman law." What a scapegoat it is! And yet the nation has prospered for years under the same wicked law. Would it be treason to suggest that some of these troubles are the consequence of an election had last November?

England will be unlike herself if she doesn't have a finger in the Siam pie, and manage to pull out a fair profit before all is over. The mother country is never blind to her opportunities.

The great army of men who are out of employment are not shouting for Cleveland just now with any enthusiasm.

When last seen, the financial bogie man was working his way around Montana.

There are organizations in all our large cities which deal with the deserving poor. Those who desire to disburse charity should either make their donation through these channels, or else carefully investigate each case themselves.

Another Suggestion.
Here is another prescription for the prevailing financial malady. The doctor in this case is a doctor of medicine—Dr. Samuel McLean of Modesto, Cal. "Let Congress pass a law prohibiting the issue of paper currency of denominations less than \$10, and make it unlawful to pass such currency after, say, six months. This will give the Eastern and Southern States the same system now and heretofore largely in use in California, thus making room for at least \$400,000,000 in silver coin. This would raise the value of money to that of gold, and with that accomplished, the Sherman law would cut no figure."

"Then a law should be passed requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to fix on the first of each month, so that the country would not be depleted of gold."

We glean from the columns of the Arizona Republican the statement that considerable interest is felt in that Territory in our coming Midwinter Fair. The editor of the Republican looks upon it as a grand opportunity for advertising the resources of Arizona, and urges upon its readers the importance of being awake to the advantages which it will offer for advertising their fruit interests and other resources. Arizona is well known for its mineral wealth, but its horticultural wealth has not been so well advertised. The opportunity of our fair to let the world know what it has accomplished in this direction will be an excellent one, and its people should avail themselves of it. Nor should the people of this State be less alive to the importance and value of the opportunity which this fair will afford to every section of this great commonwealth of proclaiming its resources and the wealth of its productions. Southern California is not less interested in the success of the fair than is San Francisco and the whole northern portion of the State. If our claims to climatic wealth and an inexhaustible richness of soil are supported by the logic of our varied productions, it will be an unanswerable argument on our behalf. Let Southern California speak eloquently through her exhibits, and present to the world the convincing logic of results.

The San Francisco Stock Exchange has adopted a resolution which may have the effect of reviving that moribund institution, and also of increasing the development of gold mining in California. During the next thirty days, gold mines can be listed on the exchange without paying the customary fee of \$500. In this connection, it may be noticed that there are a number of promising gold mines in Southern California, especially around Acton, Perris, and at the new Vanderbilt camp. A party of capitalists recently arrived at Perris to examine the Good Hope and other mines there. One day, Southern California will have a mining boom.

Just as if the depressed condition of the financial world was not enough for us to contend with, the country is to be visited with another affliction. Gov. Altgeld is to write a book explaining his anarchistic leanings. It is difficult to comprehend why he feels called upon to do this after the exhaustive plea he has already given to the public. Some people never have an idea that they are talking too much.

Democratic workmen are not worried this year, as last, over "the poor man's little dinner plate" that was going to cost a fraction of a cent more. The trouble now is to get the beefsteaks and bread to put in it.

It is stated that Russia intends to remain neutral in the Siamese question. As a preparation for such neutrality, the Russian fleet at New York has been ordered to join the French fleet and proceed to Siamese waters.

The Examiner is printing a lot of twaddle on the subject of whether a woman should work or wed. A respectable minority of American women succeed in doing both.

There will be a powerful lot of hard thinking before the country votes for the continuance of the "change" which it voted for in November and secured.

You never heard of an editorial duel in California—or any other personal unpleasantness—during "the watermelon season."

If Mr. Cleveland has lost confidence in Secretary Carlisle, and never had any in Adlai, the plot may be said to thicken.

Can a President who sleeps thirty hours at a stretch bring repose to the country as well as to himself? Hardly!

LETTERS TO THE TIMES.

Reaping the Whirlwind.
SANTA ANA, July 22, 1893.—(To the Editor of the Times.) It has now been nearly nine months since it was known that Governor Cleveland was elected President, and the Democratic party had received a vote of confidence at the ballot-box, but from the very hour the above facts became known, the tide of distrust, retrogression and disaster set in, and has swept over our land with the force and dire as those of '73, '77, or even '37.

The columns of our papers are filled with the record of failures. Banks are closed, railroad lines stopped, and the wheels of industry are still, and financial wreck and gloom are on every hand. Last week there were 324 failures, and the present will show an increase.

What is the cause of the present condition of things? There is just as much money in the country as there was last year; there is as great a demand for the ordinary products of labor; humanity is just as hungry, and can consume as much as then, but the great cause of our trouble is, and a hundred thousand men have been added to the army of "tramps," seeking a chance to earn a living. The answer seems to me to be very plain.

First—The Democratic party promised the people "the earth and the fullness thereof" in case they elected a silver president. It pointed to the election of Cleveland in 1884 and the subsequent "boom" which swept like a tempest over the country, and many were foolish enough to believe the "rush times" of that period were due to the success of "the man of destiny."

It pointed out the "robber tariff" and the "free coinage" of silver, and until thousands of unthinking Republicans were lured after false gods of "reform" and "protection," Cleveland was in control. But while these promises were made, a million of Republican voters were given up to the enemy.

As a striking instance of the way it has affected Orange county—which may be taken as a fair criterion of the rest of the country—the following facts will be given. The Anaheim Co-operative Beet-sugar Company, representing about two hundred of the farmers of that county and doing a capital business prior to November, 1892, made all arrangements for procuring \$400,000 with which to erect the plant and factory, and to pay the taxes. Our bonds had been negotiated, our securities approved, plans adopted, but everything was made contingent on the election then pending. If the revenue policy was adopted, the money was to be paid out to foreign industries, then the arrangements, which had taken a year of time and cost \$400,000, were to be abandoned. The disaster of the 8th of November caused all our bright anticipations to crumble in ruins. The syndicate of bankers notified us that we could not get the money, and the future of the sugar industry in the United States, under the incoming administration, our investors decline to put their money into our enterprise.

We realized then most fully that we were beginning to reap the whirlwind, and the wreck of every strong business enterprise in the country was before us. The whirlwind has become a veritable cyclone. This fear of the future action of the present administration has caused the withdrawal of \$500,000, which would have been put in circulation among the people of Orange county, but it has locked up more than \$500,000,000 which would have been put in circulation among the people of Orange county in every city and town in our nation.

Our beet-sugar company has been hard-pressed to raise the money to complete the revolution of November, and we hope that success is at last reasonably near. We have secured a contract with the great sugar-factory builders, E. H. Dyer & Co. of Cleveland, O., to erect us a sugar factory and refinery of a capacity of 100,000 tons, and to complete the same complete and ready for the campaign of 1894; the entire plant to cost about \$375,000. But even yet, the shadow of the future hangs over us, and the probability of a failure of the sugar-beet crop in Europe and the marked advance in the price of sugar, for we could not get the signature of these gentlemen to this contract, and necessary bond for its fulfillment, without this proviso:

"Provided, if the present Congress shall by its legislation render the manufacture of sugar from sugar beets unprofitable, then this contract to be void and of no effect."

So you see, Mr. Editor, we are yet "between the devil and the deep sea." While the alt is in the air, with the crash of failure, the unemployed are having their ranks augmented; great and valuable industries are paralyzed, and this grand American enterprise is being abandoned. We are now in a position to establish a factory to produce 100,000 tons of sugar per year, and to employ 10,000 men, but we are unable to do so. If they dare to carry into effect the iconoclastic threats of their platform, there will be 10,000 men out of employment before the 1st of January next. If there is patriotism enough in the ranks of the Democracy outside of Wall street to meet this requirement, let them strike this great industry of sugar production, now in its infancy, and which has cost millions of dollars to establish, and we shall be emancipated from dependence on foreign sugar. We will give employment to a million of laboring men, and we will have a great industry which is now annually sent abroad to pay for one staple. The bounty should be maintained until the industry is established, and if it is not, at least 2 cents per pound should be placed on imported sugar, that being the duty before the McKinley tariff was enacted. There are more than one million acres of the best sugar-beet land in the world in California, and all we want is an opportunity to establish a factory to produce 100,000 tons of sugar per year, and to employ 10,000 men, but we are unable to do so. If they dare to carry into effect the iconoclastic threats of their platform, there will be 10,000 men out of employment before the 1st of January next. If there is patriotism enough in the ranks of the Democracy outside of Wall street to meet this requirement, let them strike this great industry of sugar production, now in its infancy, and which has cost millions of dollars to establish, and we shall be emancipated from dependence on foreign sugar. We will give employment to a million of laboring men, and we will have a great industry which is now annually sent abroad to pay for one staple. The bounty should be maintained until the industry is established, and if it is not, at least 2 cents per pound should be placed on imported sugar, that being the duty before the McKinley tariff was enacted. There are more than one million acres of the best sugar-beet land in the world in California, and all we want is an opportunity to establish a factory to produce 100,000 tons of sugar per year, and to employ 10,000 men, but we are unable to do so.

H. A. PIERCE.

"Simply Infamous!"
LOS ANGELES, July 27, 1893.—(To the Editor of the Times.) Inclosed are a few remarks as they occurred to me when I read the Los Angeles Express of yesterday evening. I transmit this to you, believing that a chastisement from your pen would be appreciated by well-meaning people.

Among the hotel arrivals at the Westminster are a party of German tourists from the city of Augsburg, Bavaria, and Munich. The Evening Express, instead of ascertaining and giving their proper names, supplies the editor's neglect and vents his hatred on the German race, saying: "Their names on the hotel register look like a basket of weiner-wurst stuffed with dynamite."

What impression of our people will these Germans get, who come here to see our beautiful country, if they read such remarks about them in a local newspaper?

The fellow who wrote that did it to give vent to his true knave-spirit, and at the same time he furnishes the proof of his ignorance and brutality.

GERMAN-AMERICAN.
(The language and spirit, intent and purpose of the Evening Express in its published utterances concerning these Germans are utterly, deliberately and wholly infamous. It is a hatred of the entire German race and people, including a vast body of honest laboring men of that nationality, is so deep, blind and senseless that it could not even restrain itself from insulting the distinguished

guished representatives of the German nation now visiting Los Angeles. The course of the Evening Express in this universal execration. How will that do for a chastisement to fit the crime?—ED. JONES.

JOHN SHERMAN.

He Gives the History of the Passage of the Sherman Law.

In a letter to Congressman Walker of Worcester, Mass., under date of Mansfield, O., June 8, Senator Sherman has this to say concerning the passage of the silver bill bearing his name, and the causes which led up to it. It is a document of great historical moment, and one which every voter, be he Republican or Democrat, should familiarize himself with. A synopsis of the letter appeared in the Associated Press dispatches of the 11th inst.

"Hon. J. H. Walker—My Dear Sir: Yours of the 28th ult., inclosing a copy of your statement of the causes that led Mr. Conger, yourself and me to agree, with great reluctance, to the silver act of 1890, is received. An answer has been delayed by my absence at Chicago. You clearly and correctly state the history of that act. The bill that passed the House provided for the purchase of \$4,500,000 worth of silver at gold value. The Senate struck out this provision and provided for the free coinage of silver, or the purchase of all that was offered at the rate of 129 cents an ounce.

As conferences, acting for the two houses, it was our duty to bring about an agreement, if practicable, without respect to individual opinion. The result of the conference was to reject free coinage and to provide for the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver at its gold price—a less amount than was provided by the House's provision, declaring the public policy of the United States to maintain the parity of the two metals, the authority to stipulate in contracts for payments of gold, the limit of the issue of treasury notes to the actual cost of silver bullion at gold value, and the repeal of the act providing for the free coinage of silver dollars when we already had 200,000,000 silver dollars in the treasury. The bill was passed by a vote of 150 to 100. I had in view was to secure a then much-needed addition to our currency, then being reduced by the compulsory retirement of national bank notes on the payment of United States bonds. This would have been a wise policy, provided by notes secured by both gold and silver, but

SUCH A PROVISION could not then be secured. These reasons fully justified the compromise. But the great controlling reason why we agreed to it was that it was the only expedient by which we could defeat the free coinage of silver. Each of us regarded the measure as a repudiation of one-third of the debts of the United States and its people, as a devaluation of the value of the labor, as a debasement of our currency to a single silver standard, as the demoralization of the business relations with the great commercial nations of the world. To defeat such a policy so pregnant with evil to the country, the entire product of American silver mines at its gold value.

"And this was what we provided, guarded as far as we could. To accomplish our object we had to get the consent of the Republican representatives from the silver-producing States. This we could only do by buying the silver product of those States. It was a costly purchase. The silver we purchased was not worth the price we paid for it; but this loss is insignificant compared to our gain by the defeat of the free coinage of silver. It is said we had no danger of free coinage, that the President would have vetoed it. We had no right to throw the responsibility upon him. Bland, in force, we did not believe that this veto would dispel the craze that then reigned, and we were not prepared to want the experiment tried. The result of the experiment of buying 4,500,000 ounces of silver a month at its market value would be the same as buying the purchase of all the silver of the world at one-third more than its market value for a moment.

HAVE REGRETTED THE PASSAGE of the act of 1890, commonly called the Sherman act. As you know, I had no more to do with it than the other conferees. The act was a provision in it that I would change, and that I strike out the compulsory purchase of a given quantity of silver, and give authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to buy silver bullion at its market price when needed for subsidiary coinage. Other provisions should be made for full legal tender, United States notes, supported by reserves of both gold and silver and backed by the credit and wealth of the United States. But these are grave subjects for separate consideration.

"What we want now is relief from further compulsory purchase of silver. We would gladly have reduced the amount to be purchased, and at a fixed time suspended the purchase, but this was refused by the House. Now that the great evil we have feared has, I trust, passed away, we will willingly leave the amount of both gold and silver to be collected by the Treasury to the law of supply and demand. I assume that Republican senators and members will, after full conference, agreed to our report, will in the main vote for the repeal of the compulsory purchase of silver bullion, and hope that our constituents will be found by the local interests of their constituents to advocate the cause of free coinage, will be convinced by the experiment made in the House. Our position we can occupy in the interest of our constituents at large is one fixed standard of value and the use of both metals maintained at par with each other on a ratio as near as possible to their market value. Such a policy, I believe, is right. With reserve of gold and silver, in due proportions, we can maintain the entire body of our paper money, including coin, at par with each other. For silver to be agreed to the revival of State bank paper money, which cannot be a legal tender, and which, on the first sign of alarm, will disappear or be lost in the hands of the holder.

"Very respectfully yours,

"JOHN SHERMAN."

A BAD WRECK.

Almost Miraculous Escape from Death of Six People.

Six people had a most miraculous escape from death at the Arcade depot yesterday. Just before passenger train No. 18 was due to leave, at 2 p.m., a hack was being driven rapidly down Fifth street with five passengers—three women, a little girl and a man. As the horses crossed Wolfskill avenue, they became uncontrollable, and Driver Al Schmitt, who was to check them, turned, he had to make the necessary turn. The carriage struck the south side of the iron fence which encloses the big palm tree, and then, in turning, fell over upon its side and lay across the pavement to the iron curb. Employees of the railroad who were present rushed to the assistance of the people in the hack, and all were taken out without serious hurt. One side of the hack was a bad wreck.

Bigamist Arrested.
Frank Kuhlen was arrested in Sacramento yesterday, in response to telegrams sent from Sheriff Cline. Kuhlen is wanted for bigamy. He had a wife at Dayton, O., and afterward married a Miss Kirby in Ventura county.

GOSPEL MEETINGS.

Great interest in the Services at Santa Monica.

Great interest is manifested in the gospel meetings now being held each afternoon and evening in a mammoth tent erected for the purpose at Santa Monica. The meetings were directly instituted by Rev. F. J. Culver of the Santa Monica Congregational Church, but the other religious denominations of Santa Monica have heartily co-operated with this clergyman, and have sung all that they can to make the meetings a success.

Rev. F. L. Smith, the evangelist who is conducting the meetings, is a large-hearted gentleman and waxes extremely eloquent in his pathetic appeals to his audience to embrace the truth of what he preaches.

The singing is a feature of the meetings that adds greatly to their interest. Besides a large chorus choir being in attendance, several soloists, who sing with rare beauty and pathos, lend their trained voices to this branch of the service.

On Wednesday evening the largest audience since the meetings were started, was in attendance, every seat being filled. Mrs. Nellie Myers sang a solo entitled "Come Ye Disconsolate," and the evangelist moved the audience to tears by his beautiful rendering of the song "Some Mother's Boy." The subject of the evening's talk was "Give Me This Heart, O Jesus, I beseech thee." The evangelist declared that this was a rightful demand of the scriptures, because the sinner's was not his own, but had been bought with a price, which was the blood of Christ. It was the basest ingratitude not to acknowledge the ownership of Christ, and the evangelist illustrated this thought by the story of an Ohio soldier, who during the war was a prisoner in Andersonville, and gave his exchange ticket three times to other dying soldiers, who they might go to their homes, then being reduced by the compulsory retirement of national bank notes on the payment of United States bonds. This would have been a wise policy, provided by notes secured by both gold and silver, but

could not then be secured. These reasons fully justified the compromise. But the great controlling reason why we agreed to it was that it was the only expedient by which we could defeat the free coinage of silver. Each of us regarded the measure as a repudiation of one-third of the debts of the United States and its people, as a devaluation of the value of the labor, as a debasement of our currency to a single silver standard, as the demoralization of the business relations with the great commercial nations of the world. To defeat such a policy so pregnant with evil to the country, the entire product of American silver mines at its gold value.

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A BAD WRECK.

Almost Miraculous Escape from Death of Six People.

Six people had a most miraculous escape from death at the Arcade depot yesterday. Just before passenger train No. 18 was due to leave, at 2 p.m., a hack was being driven rapidly down Fifth street with five passengers—three women, a little girl and a man. As the horses crossed Wolfskill avenue, they became uncontrollable, and Driver Al Schmitt, who was to check them, turned, he had to make the necessary turn. The carriage struck the south side of the iron fence which encloses the big palm tree, and then, in turning, fell over upon its side and lay across the pavement to the iron curb. Employees of the railroad who were present rushed to the assistance of the people in the hack, and all were taken out without serious hurt. One side of the hack was a bad wreck.

Bigamist Arrested.
Frank Kuhlen was arrested in Sacramento yesterday, in response to telegrams sent from Sheriff Cline. Kuhlen is wanted for bigamy. He had a wife at Dayton, O., and afterward married a Miss Kirby in Ventura county.

Resolutions of Respect.

Cushing Post, No. 44, G. A. R., of Ventura, has passed suitable resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Gen. William Vandever, paying a high tribute to his devoted soldier, and expressing the sympathy of the post to the bereaved widow and children.

Steadily Increasing.
N. N. Kerckhoff has been called at the Times office to say that the steel bug is increasing at a rapid rate in his orchards, and that the indications are that the bug will prove of great benefit to fruit-growers throughout the State.

Constructive Fire.
CLEVELAND, July 27.—The handsome suburban residence of D. Edsall at Riverbank, with a valuable collection of works of art, was burned last night. The loss was \$200,000.

Minnie Palmer's Husband.
LONDON, July 27.—John Rogers, the husband of the well-known actress, Minnie Palmer, has begun action for a divorce.

MID-SUMMER MATERIALS.

(From Our Regular New York Fashion Correspondent.)

Serge is quite the favorite material for wear at the summer resorts, but brown is superseding the blue. Black serge, too, is much liked, and with good reason, for it permits of better contrasts of adornment. Zephyr cloth continues in favor and the mother's dress in the accompanying picture is composed of it, the material in this instance having zig-zag stripes of yellow and white, the spaces between being pale lavender and grayish green with black flowers strewn over the whole. The bell skirt can be trimmed with three rows of ribbon of any of the above shades. The skirt is three and a half yards wide and the back seam is bias, with the fullness gathered, but the front is plain. The blouse may be worn inside or over the skirt as desired. It is finished with a short jacket having revers in the front and back faced with silk of the same shade as the ribbon around the skirt. The sleeves have a long cuff finished with a pointed strip of silk and a full puff having a narrow frill at the elbow. The neck is cut a trifle pointed in front and back and the collar rolls slightly at the top.

The child's dress is made of scarlet batiste, and is composed of a blouse and skirt. The former has no lining, and



fails over the back, sailor fashion. The neck is cut low, and the stuff is gathered twice to the required width. It buttons in the front and the sleeves have full puffs and a long cuff. The skirt is trimmed with a deep runner the batiste edged with a narrow ruff, pleating at the bottom, and a small head is left in sewing it. The pretty sash is of Scotch plaid silk.

It is noticeable that the rage for pronounced colors, which caused so much adverse

A QUEER LETTER

roduced in the Chinese Murder Case.

Missive Ying Entrusted to a Deputy Sheriff.

at the Defense May Expect to Prove by It.

Murderer Apologized for Bringing Dispute Upon His Family, but Believed It Unwise to Repeat After the Wrong Was Done.

The monotony that has characterized proceedings in the Quon Toy Ying trial during the four days past broken yesterday by the introduction of what can be termed the only bit of evidence offered since the case was taken up in Department One today.

The prosecution narrows its case toward the close the bare outline that appears to be the plan or story of defense begins to become apparent, and those who claim to know that the endeavor will be made to clear the crime from Ying's shoulders to those of Ah Lip. The way this is explained is to be about as follows: That Ah Lip, who was the brother or owner of the woman, Quon Toy, became enraged at her for some reason, and while in a fit of temper he drew a knife and stabbed her in the bowels, inflicting a wound which led to her death. Then that Ying, the defendant, sleeping in an adjoining room, and hearing the woman's cries, rushed to her assistance, when he was attacked by Lip, and was killed, in self-defense, to shoot the blow, or that an effort will be made to show that Lip purchased, at a certain time and place, the fatal knife. This is generally believed to be a scheme that will be pursued by the defense, as it appears to be only one that would bear the slightest resemblance to plausibility or approach reason.

C. Wray, the deputy sheriff who led up the case for the people, the very beginning of the trial yesterday in keeping track of the case, and with his continued presence the District Attorney and a counsel were able to put up a volume of damaging testimony against the alleged murderer.

Early in the afternoon a controversy regarding the admission of a statement of Quon Toy, who was the woman who was killed, was ended finally by the overruling of numerous objections.

It was then called to the attention of the jury that Quon Toy had had a conversation with woman, Quon Toy, in the receiving room just previous to her death.

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the meaning was believed such as to be almost equivalent to an admission of guilt, the true form of the words being somewhat destroyed in the translation into English.

The creditors in the insolvent case of E. Dexter having failed to elect an assignee of the estate of the insolvent on motion, W. H. Seaman was yesterday appointed to act as such by Judge Shaw, with bond fixed at \$200.

The suit on unlawful detainer of Jeffrey vs. Keim was again taken up in Department Five yesterday, when an amendment to the answer was filed, the cause argued and submitted.

The court then ordered findings and judgment for the defendant.

Judge Van Dyke gave a decree as prayed for, yesterday, in the case of Wotkins vs. Gilmore, after hearing further evidence in the cause, also appointing Webster Wotkins as trustee therein.

CHAUTAUQUA.

The Long Beach Assembly Concludes Its Session.

A Large Attendance and a Good Closing Programme—The Meetings Financially Successful—Resolutions of Thanks.

The study dates of the Long Beach Chautauqua Assembly, which have been faithfully attended to for the past ten days, gave place pretty generally on Thursday to the exercises of Recognition day and the features naturally attendant upon the close of the sessions.

Such as were not already adjourned sine die were of a rather perfunctory character, partaking largely of the farewell order.

Recognition day began at 10 o'clock with the formation of a procession of Chautauquans, alumni, graduates and undergraduates, to the number of over a hundred, who, after a march and counter-march outside, filed into the tabernacle, and, beneath the succession of handsome arches provided by the Decoration Committee, taking front seats on the platform and floor.

Graduating exercises proper occupied the time till the noon adjournment, interspersed with music, in the course of which Miss Stevens responded to an encore after her piano selection from List.

Dr. Keim made a brief, perceptive address upon "Modern Education" and the responsive readings, led by Rev. C. P. Wimbler, were in a spirit indicative of deep interest felt, almost alike by Chautauquans and audience.

President Weller made but few remarks in presenting the class of twelve candidates for graduation, but among the things he did say was that various causes, including the World's Fair, had contributed to a lessening of the number of graduates this year, but the missing ones would be on hand at year hence.

With a few appropriate remarks Superintendent Wimbler presented the diplomas. The list of those receiving this testimonial of literary work accomplished comprised:

Mrs. S. M. S. Drake, Long Beach. H. Matilda Martindale, Pasadena. Mrs. S. S. J. Hanson, Montrose. Lorena F. Wingate, Montrose. Edwin J. Inwood, Redlands.

Mrs. J. M. Inwood, Redlands. Mrs. J. M. Inwood, Redlands. Mrs. J. M. Inwood, Redlands. Mrs. J. M. Inwood, Redlands.

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Miss Webster was substituted to play the obligato for Prof. Taylor's solo, and acquitted herself creditably. The chorus did well with its numbers, and the favorites of former occasions upheld their reputations, and responded not illiberally to the generous encouragements.

At the conclusion of the concert programme Superintendent Wimbler made a few appropriate farewell remarks, and the Chautauqua Assembly for the year resolved itself into a company of parting friends, who, with farewells and cordial hand-grips, dispersed their several ways.

At the concluding meeting of the Executive Committee the following resolutions were spread upon the minutes:

Resolved, that we recognize this as one of the most helpful and successful assemblies ever held on these grounds.

Resolved, that in our judgment the time has come for a systematic canvass with a view of largely increasing the number of readers and circles in Southern California.

Resolved, that we acknowledge our obligation to the management, especially to the secretary and superintendent of instructions, for the exceptionally excellent programme furnished us; to Misses Park and Fowler for valuable help rendered; to the Decorating Committee for faithful services under difficulties; to Miss Neely Stevens for the rare treat she has given us throughout the assembly; to the newspapers, the Los Angeles Times, Herald and Express, and to the Long Beach Breaker, for the full, reliable and appreciative reports of the exercises; to the railroads, especially the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe, for the uniformly kind feeling expressed toward our work, and for invaluable transportation favors given; to Miss Whitaker, Miss Macleod, Prof. Keim, Prof. Anderson, Dr. Keim and Miss Alfrey, for enthusiasm created in their several departments; to the Congregational, Presbyterian and Friends' churches for the use of their houses of worship, and to G. M. Walker for quarters provided for the cooking school.

Resolved, that we tender hearty thanks to Prof. Taylor and his associates for faithful service, and for the very excellent music they have furnished us; to Misses Park and Fowler for valuable help rendered; to the Decorating Committee for faithful services under difficulties; to Miss Neely Stevens for the rare treat she has given us throughout the assembly; to the newspapers, the Los Angeles Times, Herald and Express, and to the Long Beach Breaker, for the full, reliable and appreciative reports of the exercises; to the railroads, especially the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe, for the uniformly kind feeling expressed toward our work, and for invaluable transportation favors given; to Miss Whitaker, Miss Macleod, Prof. Keim, Prof. Anderson, Dr. Keim and Miss Alfrey, for enthusiasm created in their several departments; to the Congregational, Presbyterian and Friends' churches for the use of their houses of worship, and to G. M. Walker for quarters provided for the cooking school.

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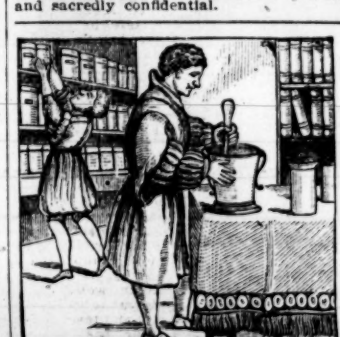
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Established 27 years. Branch of San Francisco. 123 S. Main St., Los Angeles.



Dr. Liebig & Co., the oldest and most reliable Specialists. Physicians and Surgeons on the Pacific Coast, continue to cure all diseases of a chronic nature, no matter how complicated, or who has failed. Send for a confidential book to men explaining why thousands cannot get cured. Our diagnosis sheets sent free on application, and are as satisfactory as a personal interview. Cures guaranteed. Curable cases. All business private and absolutely confidential.

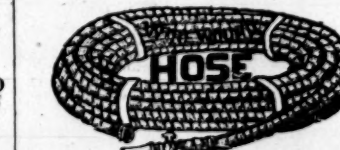


MEN

Suffering from Nervous Exhaustion, Debility or Trembling. Sleeplessness. Constipation. Dyspepsia. Lack of Nerve Force. Bad Memory. Melancholia. Skin Diseases. or any Private or Chronic Diseases, our expert specialists cure where others fail. Medicines compounded in our own laboratory. Consultation in person or by letter free and confidential. Curable cases cured guaranteed. Call or address:

Los Angeles Medical and Surgical Institute, Rooms 3 and 5, No. 241 South Main street, Opp. Hamam Baths, Los Angeles, Cal.

RUBBER HOSE!



RUBBER AND COTTON! Finest Quality! Largest Stock! Lowest Prices!

R. R. Brown & Son, Agts., Bowers Rubber Company, 328 S. SPRING ST.

AUCTION!

Fresh Milch Cows, Horses, Wagons, &c.

Saturday, July 29, 10 a.m. At 527 South Spring St. betw. Fifth and Sixth.

Twelve head fresh milch cows with calves by their side, graded Holstein and Jersey; all well broken and gentle; guaranteed as represented. Also one team light driving horses, several work and driving horses, one good saddle horse, two light spring wagons, whips, roles and blankets. Sale positive and without limit or reserve. Matlock & Reed.

Poultry Supplies.

Bone Mills, Greenhouses, Dredging Irons, Clover Cutters, Ground Bones, Modern Languages, Latin, drawing and painting, instrumental and vocal music, and voice culture. Short-hand typewriting at regular prices. Send reference and apply for catalogue.

EDWIN CAWSTON, Agent for the—

Petaluma Incubator Company. And Excellent Incubators and Brooders, 220 S. Spring St., Room 11, Los Angeles, Cal. Proprietor of Norfolk Ostrich Farm.

ESTABLISHED IN 1883. DR. B. G. COLLINS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN, 123 South Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal. With the Los Angeles Optical Institute. Eyes Examined Free. In Wagner's Kimberly.

J. T. Sheward

113-115 N. Spring St.

TODAY is remnant day in every department. Remnants of Silks, remnants of Wool Dress Goods, remnants of Cotton Dress Goods, remnants of Prints, Muslins, Tickings, Denims and cotton goods of every description. Remnants of Linens, remnants of Towels and Napkins, little odds and ends in Table

CITY BRIEFS

NEWS AND BUSINESS.

The Weather.
United States Weather Bureau, Los Angeles, July 27. At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 29.98; at 5 p.m. 29.90. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 69 deg. and 72 deg. Maximum temperature, 82 deg.; minimum temperature, 58 deg. Character of weather, partly cloudy.
Barometer reduced to sea level.

The decks of the Gov. Ames, now lying at Redondo wharf, will be cleared, and on Sunday Douglas's Military Band will give a grand concert on board the great schooner. Everybody invited to visit her. The Santa Fe has made arrangements to accommodate all, for the round trip. The highest peaks of the Sierra Madre Range are reached only by the Mt. Lowe Railway, via Echo Mountain, up the most wonderful cable incline in the world, whence broad, safe bridge roads lead to the summit of Mt. Lowe.

The widow and family of Gustav Karpe, recently deceased, wish to return their sincere thanks to the Knights Templars of this city, and other friends, who did so much to lighten their sorrow during their affliction.

The most generally useful family medicine in the world—Bellan's La Grippe Cure—is put up in Los Angeles by J. H. Bellan, No. 103 Downey avenue. As a blood purifier and tonic it has no superior.

Camp Wilson cannot be reached by boat, railroad or electricity. The way to get there is via the Pasadena and Mt. Wilson Toll road. Headquarters, Wiley & Greeley's stable, Pasadena.

Arrowhead Springs, the famous mountain resort of Southern California, is unsurpassed in natural resources and modern conveniences. City office, Coulter's dry goods store.

For Rubio Canyon, pavilion, Echo Mountain, grand scenery, a day's outing, take Terminal Railway train, 9 a.m., returning at 6 p.m. Rubio Canyon and return, \$1.

Visiting cards and invitations engraved and delivered in twenty-four hours at Kan-Koo, No. 110 South Spring street.

See announcements for the grand moonlight excursion on the Mt. Lowe Railway to Echo Mountain and Rubio Canyon.

Lawson, successor to Dewey, 147 South Main street, guarantees all work to please or no pay.

New Jewel vases and many other kinds, at A. B. Chapman's, 414 S. Spring.

Reduced rates to Catalina Island Saturday and Sunday. See railroad time-tables.

Don't fail to hear Edison's wonderful phonograph at No. 34 1/2 South Spring st. Mantels, tiles, office fittings, hardwood lumber, H. Bohrmann, 514 S. Spring.

"The Unique" kid-glove house.

Supervisor Forrester is confined to his room by sickness.

J. B. Rapp says that he did not plead guilty in the Police Court. He entered a plea of not guilty.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union office for Henry Jones, Charles W. Rice, John Tanner.

The High School and Woodbury Business College baseball teams will play a match game of baseball at the First street grounds this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

It is said that there is a scheme to include the Third street tunnel project with several other proposed public improvements, and, if practicable, vote bonds for the expense of the whole at once.

A meeting will be held tonight at No. 22 West First street, at 7:30 o'clock, by the members of the G.A.R., to make arrangements for attending a reception to Commander-in-Chief Weissert and staff, who will arrive within a few days.

A large number of new books which had been recently received at the Public Library were placed on exhibition in the reading-room there yesterday afternoon. There were a good many people who took advantage of the opportunity to inspect them.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, on Main street, between First and Fourth, a young woman was dumped out of a cart, her head on the pavement. The patrol wagon was sent for, but the woman soon recovered and was sent to her home.

A. E. Baker, assistant superintendent of schools, is to leave today for the East. He expects to be away for about two months. He will visit his sister at his old home in Boston, from which place he has been away for nine years, and intends also to go to Washington and the World's Fair.

The commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, Gen. A. G. Weissert and his adjutant, Gen. E. B. Gray, are en route to Los Angeles. While in Southern California they will visit Santa Barbara during the encampment of the G.A.R. at that point, which will be held during the first ten days in August.

It is requested that the special policemen appointed to serve during the vacations of the regular officers shall call at the office of the Chief of Police for examination preparatory to beginning their new duties on the first of the coming month. They are asked to call at 10 o'clock this morning or 2 o'clock this afternoon.

PERSONALS.

Clayton Smith of London is at the Westminster.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Hanscom and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Nance of Peiris are in the city.

Frank A. Stephens of San Diego was in the city yesterday on legal business. He returned home in the afternoon.

A. F. Kinsler, manager of the California Hotel of San Francisco, is at the Hellenbeck, accompanied by his wife.

Joseph E. Smyth, a prominent manufacturer of Northwood, N. H., contemplates removing to Los Angeles to make this city his permanent residence.

E. H. Breidenbach, a hardware lumber dealer of St. Louis, Mo., is stopping at the Nadeau. He expects to remain in Southern California for some little time, and will spend a few days at Santa Monica.

Judge R. H. F. Varlei and a party of friends returned on Thursday morning from a three weeks' fishing trip on the trout streams of Kern county. Fine sport was had landing the speckled and golden beauties.

GO TO THE BEACH.

Saturday and Sunday the Santa Fe will sell round-trip tickets to Santa Monica and Redondo for 50c.

ROBERT SHARP, funeral director (independent), 436 South Spring street, Telephone 1025.

The finest soda fountain you ever saw, and the finest soda drinks at Laux's, No. 143 South Spring street.

CLUB HOUSE CHEESE, a novelty to be enjoyed by connoisseurs at H. Jevne's.

NEUFCHATEL Cheese at H. Jevne's.

FOR beauty, for comfort, for improvement of the complexion, use only Posa's Powder; there is nothing equal to it.

FRESHLY roasted coffees at H. Jevne's.

JUST the kind of weather to drink Manitou water; to be had at H. Jevne's.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

FORGER MUNROE.

The Supreme Court Denies His Appeal.

He Will Have to Serve Out His Sentence—Other Decisions Received Yesterday by Deputy Clerk Seson.

A Supreme Court decision was received yesterday by Deputy Clerk Seson in the case of the People, respondent, vs. George Munroe, appellant. The defendant, who was a well-known accountant, and at times was employed by the grand jury to expert books of county officers, was convicted last November before Judge Smith, in the Superior Court, of forgery, and sentenced to seven years in San Quentin. From this judgment, and an order denying a new trial, the defendant appealed to the Supreme Court on the ground that the original information filed against him did not state facts which constitute a public offense. Defendant's attorneys contended that the instrument alleged to have been forged would, if it had been genuine, be void on its face, as the authorities have repeatedly held that the assignment of a public officer's salary is invalid. On that ground, it was claimed that the signing of another's name to such a document cannot be construed as forgery. To offset this, it has been asserted that public school teachers were not public officers, and therefore, the assignment of such certificates could not be considered as those of public officers.

The Supreme Court, in its decision, holds that teachers are public officers, and were the false signature appended to a simple assignment of a teacher's salary, such act in itself would be invalid, and there could be no forgery to a document which is void on its face. But in this case, it seems that the defendant, in addition to placing the signature of Helen Henry to the certificate, incorporated a guarantee into the body of the paper, which facts, taken together, are held by the Supreme Court to constitute the crime of forgery, regardless of the original intent of the instrument so transferred by indorsement to another party.

The court also took occasion to score the prosecution in the case for the questionable methods employed in bringing about a conviction, and said that the lower court erred in not putting a stop to such proceedings. However, this error was not serious enough to warrant a reversal of the findings of the lower court, and it was therefore affirmed. The judgment and order appealed from were also affirmed.

Three other decisions were also received. In the case of the Excelsior Paving Company, respondent, vs. Emily B. Pierce, appellant, the court reversed the judgment and order denying a new trial. In the case of Brown, respondent, vs. Winship et al., appellants, and Brown, respondent, vs. Parker et al., appellants, the judgments were ordered reversed.

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Wealthy Citizens Explaining Why They Should Not Be "Raised."

Yesterday's session of the Board of Equalization was devoted to the hearing of property-owners cited to appear and show cause why their assessments should not be raised.

All of the hearings were in the cases of money or solvent credits to be assessed.

The proposed increase in the assessment against E. F. C. Klokke was from \$600 to \$50,000.

The proposed increase in the other cases was from nothing to the amount against each name, as follows: Jose Mascarel, \$50,000; Solomon Lazard, \$75,000; H. L. Pinney, \$50,000; Samuel Hellman, \$50,000; E. S. Chaffee, \$40,000; C. H. Libby, \$50,000.

All of those gentlemen appeared except Messrs. Chaffee and Libby, who had come before the board before.

Samuel Hellman said that he had \$4000 in one of the local banks on March 1st, which he had chanced at about that time to United States Treasury notes.

When asked if he did not make such change in order to avoid taxation, Mr. Hellman said that one of the bank officials told him that "that was the way to do it." He (Mr. Hellman) also said that he was owing \$25,000 to his son and \$2300 to his daughters, which sums he believed ought not to be assessed against him.

José Mascarel, on being questioned, said that he had \$50,000 in mortgages on property in France, which mortgages could not be assessed against him. He admitted that he had a \$10,000 note, but said that he did not consider it very high. He would not take less than face value for it, however.

After completing the hearing of the persons cited to appear, the board adjourned.

Today's session is to be devoted to the hearing of the petition of several of the local banks, which have asked for reductions in assessments against them.

PARK COMMISSIONERS.

The Trees to Be Sprayed—General Routine Business.

The Park Commission met yesterday morning at 10 o'clock with the members present except Mr. Hubbell.

A communication was received from John Scott in reference to spraying trees. It was arranged that Superintendent Legrand should confer with that gentleman and get the necessary formula for spraying trees where necessary.

A communication was received from the Council of Labor asking permission to erect a stand at Westlake Park and hold exercises there on Labor day.

Owing to the established rule that no public meetings of any character should be allowed in the parks the application was denied.

On motion the Police Commission was requested to appoint the foremen in the various parks as special policemen. The demands were approved.

It was ordered that the City Council be requested to appropriate in the annual tax levy the sum of \$75,000 for park purposes instead of \$40,000 as heretofore.

PETTY OFFENDERS.

Business Transacted by Justice Seaman Yesterday.

M. Perez, who was caught by an officer Wednesday while running with a hat he had stolen, was given \$20 or twenty days by Justice Seaman yesterday.

Ah Wong was arraigned for selling lottery tickets. On request of his lawyer the court fixed the time of pleading at August 3.

George Brown and James Davis were two more vagrants who had been hauled in by Officer Valencia. The commitment of a five days' sentence for each of them was suspended.

Tessie Lywood, failed to appear for sentence for vagrancy and her bail was applied.

Edgar Cretman, Henry Preston and Frank Edwards all failed to appear for sentence for disturbing the peace, and their bail deposits were also applied.

H. Simmons was found guilty of petty larceny, in that he had stolen some blankets. He was ordered to appear for sentence today.

Peter Johnson, for disturbing the peace, was sentenced to \$20 or twenty days.

Licensed to Wed.

The following marriage licenses were issued at the office of the County Clerk yesterday:

Rowland Machin, a native of England, aged 46 years, to Eliza Stokes, of same nativity, aged 38 years; both residents of this city.

W. A. Kimble, a native of England, aged 48 years, to Ida Rousseau, a native of Wisconsin, aged 39 years; both residents of this city.

L. L. Wilson, a native of New York, aged 22 years, a resident of this city, to Z. N. Crum, a native of Texas, aged 19 years, a resident of Redlands.

At the County Jail.

There were two new arrivals at the County Jail yesterday.

George Tucker from Arnsa was committed for sixty days for battery.

Florencio Estrada of San Diego is a United States prisoner, confined on the charge of selling liquor to the Indians. Sheriff W. T. McElroy of San Mateo county stopped for a while at the jail while on his way to the Whittier Reformatory School with a twelve-year-old boy.

TERMINAL RAILWAY TRAIN SERVICE FOR RUBIO CANYON AND ECHO MOUNTAIN.

Saturday, 9 a.m., 1:25, 4, 6:30 p.m. Grand illumination, music and entertainment Saturday evening. Last train leaves canyon at 9:40 p.m.

Sundays, 9, 10:30 a.m., 1:25, 4, 5:25 p.m. Sacred concert Sunday afternoon at pavilion. Last train leaves canyon at 6:30 p.m.

TO ESCAPE THE HOT WEATHER.

If weary of the depressing heat of Los Angeles, run down to the Hotel del Coronado, whose guests are luxuriating in a temperature 12 degrees cooler than in the city.

After using one bottle of Smith's Dandruff Pomade, I am pleased to state that I am entirely cured of dandruff. I have paid out dollars for dollar for remedies recommended to me, but without success. I found one remedy that is the only one that has perfected a cure. I found more benefit from three applications of your pomade than all other combined. I cheerfully recommend it to all who suffer from dandruff, regardless of how many years standing. Yours truly, J. L. MARBLE, Assistant postmaster, Fresno.

Guaranteed by OFF & VAUGHN, corner Fourth and Spring streets.

GRAND BARBECUE AT SAN DIEGO.

Santa Fe excursion to San Diego, Saturday and Sunday, \$2.50 round trip, good returning until Monday night. See hand bills.

HOTEL METROPOLE, CATALINA ISLAND Enlarged, American and European plan, fine orchestra, fishing, boating, bathing. For rates, apply to J. J. MARTIN, manager, or 129 West Second street, Los Angeles.

W. H. C. Furrey Company

Sell the W. H. C. Furrey Company's world—the Pasture—and every description of tin, sheet-iron, nickel, silver-plated, wooden and copper ware. Nos. 151 to 162 North Spring street.

FIFTY CENTS round trip. Terminal railway, Long Beach and San Pedro. Good going Saturday, Sunday, and returning Monday. Fine fishing from long wharf, Long Beach. Finest bathing on the Coast at Long Beach and Terminal Island. Good riding and sailing at San Pedro.

The W. H. C. Furrey Company

Sell the beautiful Glenwood ranges and cook stoves. Far ahead of anything in the market. Nos. 159 to 166 North Spring street.

WE TAKE pleasure in announcing that we are now fully prepared to do all kinds of glass beveling, and manufacture all kinds of French plate mirrors. Old and damaged mirrors resilvered. All work guaranteed. H. Raphael & Co., 48 and 49 S. Spring st.

THE annual Methodist camp-meeting at Long Beach, July 28 to August 6. Take Terminal Railway. Fare, 50 cents, Saturday and Sunday, good returning Monday.

THE coolest place for ice-cold drinks at Laux's.

CONRAD for fine watch repairing. 121 N. Spring, corner Franklin.

ATTORNEY F. W. BURNETT, of the late firm of Burnett & Gibbon, has taken offices in the Bryson Block.

HOTEL RUBIO, higher than the Catalina Mountains. New York, is now open for the accommodation of guests, and is conducted on the European plan. Rooms from \$1 to \$2 a day, according to size and location. The finest mountain air, water and scenery that can be found on the globe.

Mr. James Booth, G.M.W. of California, has associated himself with the undertaking firm of D. G. Peak Co., 110 North Main street, where he will hereafter be found. Telephone 61.

With nerves unstrung and heads that ache. Wise women Bromo-Seltzer take.

Money is Tight, IS CHEAP.

Consequently Merchandise

—Therefore now is the time to —Buy goods.

For one week we will sell

Figured India Silks TO CLOSE OUT

At 40c a yd.

Crystal Silks, TO CLOSE OUT

At 40c a yd.

—Worth nearly double that —Amount. Don't miss THIS —Chance.

Ladies' Lawn Waists,

Fine assortment, at

One-half Regular Price,

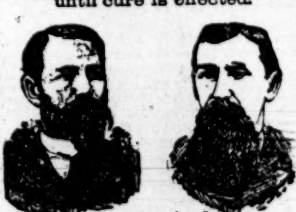
To close.

STERN BROS., City of Paris

203-207 N. Spring st.

A New Departure!

Not a dollar need be paid us until cure is effected.



Dr. C. Edgar Smith & Co., SPECIALISTS

656 S. MAIN, COR. 7TH. LOS ANGELES, CAL. Positively cure, in from 31 to 60 days, all kinds of

Rupture,

Varicocele, Hydrocele, Piles,

FISTULA, ULCERATION, without the use of knife, drawing blood, CONSULTATION AND EXAMINATION FREE Can refer interested parties to prominent Los Angeles citizens, who have been treated by them. Cure guaranteed.



Today the New York Athletic Club's baseball team starts on its western trip. Fifteen players compose the team and the nine is scheduled for matches at Saratoga tomorrow, then at Rochester, Syracuse, Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago. A large sum of money has been appropriated to meet the expenses of the trip. Next year the club will give special attention to baseball.

Special attention should be given to our Engraving Department. We are in a position to engrave your plate and give you your visiting cards or invitations in twenty-four hours. Our work is first-class in every respect; under no circumstances will we allow poor work to leave the store. Our price is as low as it is possible to get first-class work for in any part of the United States.

KAN-KOO, 110 S. Spring St.

Attention Syndicates & Colonists.

DR. E. T. BARBER

Now offers for sale the East Side Ranch, comprising 20,000 acres of valley land located in the watered or eastern portion of Antelope Valley, Los Angeles county, Cal. This land is on three sides of the John Brown Colony Co. and will be sold in tracts to suit from \$10 to \$25 per acre. The terms are liberal and the title guaranteed. For maps and particulars inquire of or address the owner, Dr. E. T. BARBER, East Side Ranch, Lancaster, P. O. Los Angeles county, Cal. This land includes the water front of the deep-water harbor at San Pedro.

Also an undivided unincumbered interest in Point Firmin, containing 700 acres. This land includes the water front of the deep-water harbor at San Pedro.

Apply at office of San Gabriel Wine Company, Ramona, Los Angeles Co., Cal., or to M. D. Lema, Ramona.

Is Hamburger's People's Store

SAFEST PLACE TO TRADE

Today and the Remainder of the Week

WILL be devoted to slashing prices in order to bring in coin and swell the amount of our July sales—next Monday is the last day. We are cleaning out our crockery and house furnishing stock. We are cleaning out our stock of gent's furnishings, men's hats and boys' clothing. We are doing up millinery next month, we transform this department into white, gold and mirrors—it will be a jewel. Next month we alter our Shoe Department so that it will conform to our present stock—the finest in the United States. You can buy bargains in merchandise. If you want any plums come in and see us.

12 1/2c, 36-inch Scotch Tweed Suitings; were 25c.

16 2-3c, 36-inch fancy weave Dress Goods; would be a bargain at 25c.

\$1. Black Silk Warp Henrietta; would be a bargain at \$1.50.

50c, Cream all-wool Serge; would be a bargain at 75c.

65c, 50-inch black Drai d'Ete; would be a bargain at \$1.

50c, all-wool solid color cords, fancy silk striped Dress Goods, all-wool camel's hair stripe—these are our \$1 goods, and the greatest value in dress goods you ever picked off a counter.

25c, These are an extra size Crepe Towel, warranted all linen and a bargain at 50c.

15c, These are a ready-washed Huck Towel, and a bargain at 25c.

10c, Outing Flannels, light or dark; a bargain at 15c.

12 1/2c, Shirting Percales, light wide; a bargain at 20c.

5c, Madras Net Velling, double fold; a bargain at 20c.

15c, Celebrated "Galea" Vellings; a bargain at 30c.

7c, Vellings in tissue; a bargain at 12 1/2c.

25c, Children's 7 to 8 1/2 solid color Webbed Hose, 5 pair for 25c; no less quantity sold.

25c, Children's colored fancy Lisle Hose, that we sold in stock from 50 to 75c.

75c, 45-inch white, or white and colored, Flouncing that sold at \$1.50.

\$1-3c, Swiss Embroideries that were a bargain at 20c.

Notions.

One dozen Hat Pins, 5c.

Two Strap Canvas Belts, 10c.

Full-finished Dress Steels, 15c.

One dozen Basting Cotton, 10c.

Spoon busk Corset Steels, 12 1/2c.

English Bosk Pins, 10c.

Pinking Irons, 10c.

100 Toilet Pins in block, 5c.

One card Spring Hooks and Eyes, 5c.

One dozen Kid Curriers, 7 1/2c.

One cabinet Pins and Hairpins, 10c.

One pair of good quality Shields, 15c.

One cabinet Pins and Hairpins, 10c.

One spool Steel or Silver Wire, 5c.

24 yards assorted colors Trimming Braid, 20c.

Wood handle Shoe Buttoners, 5c.

Ventilated Wire Elastic, 15c.

3 papers Stiff Pins, 5c.

25c, Colored Silk Gloves, slightly imperfect; a bargain at 50c.

50c, Finest quality of patent finger black Silk Gloves